Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XI. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889. NUMBER 2.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

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M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. W Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. J. F. HUM, W. M.
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One block north of Finn's store.

BOOMERS FROZEN OUT.

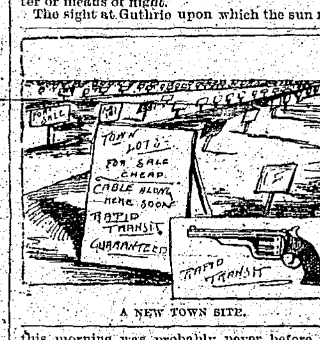
THE OPENING OF OKLAHOMA—SUFFERING FOR NECESSARIES.

The Wild Rush to the New Eldorado—Hundreds Disappointed and Destitute—A City Without Covering or Provisions, but Infested with Men Seeking Office.

[Arkansas City (Kan.) special.]

INFORMATION from Guthrie, I. T., of the 23d inst., is to the effect that that town is plunged in seemingly inextricable confusion, a state of affairs that pertains throughout the entire Oklahoma country. The differences of rival factions that seek to control the town have baffled the efforts of half a dozen public meetings to settle them. The excitement is at very high pitch and confidence is beginning to waver. The suffering of the 15,000 unsheltered and unprovisioned people is something that could be endured only amid such a furor. The Guthrie correspondent continues: Thousands are fleeing the town and the country, but thousands more have poured in. *There is a feeling of wild uncertainty and apprehension that amounts to distraction.* There is no food, no water, no cover from the bitter cold of the nights and the withering heat of the day. The railroad is gorged with business and is temporarily inoperative. The town site is changed every hour by the rival parties, as each secures a temporary dominance. Not a building has been started, and but few tents have been reared. Nobody knows where the streets are; every one is just now yielding all things else to a clamor for food, drink and shelter or means of flight.

The sight at Guthrie upon which the sun rose



A NEW TOWN SITE.

this morning was probably never before witnessed in the history of the world. The majority of the 15,000 people lay blanketless upon the ground, either guarding their claims or slumbering where they had fallen of fatigue. Upon the depot platform they lay as close as corded wood, and in the few tents they crowded in huddled masses. As many as could took the meager shelter afforded, but there quickly came a limit to capacity, beyond which neither tears nor bribe could prevail. *Among the thousands stretched on the ground were women,* many of them of respectable quality. Those who could not sleep—and they were legion—in the stinging cold crouched in groups, swearing or weeping as suited their spirits. The sun fairly leaped out of the prairie and within two hours the cold had been supplanted by a Sahara heat. The wind rose, but without cooling effect. It blew a hot sirocco that scorched the flesh and filled the air with blinding alkali dust. To complete the general misfortunes the only large tent, accommodating 150 people, fell *under stress of the furnace blast.* It could not be repaired and other tents could scarcely be mounted.

The climate provokes an insatiable thirst, and water was the first supply to fail. There is a little stream near by, but the water is too strongly alkaline to drink. The railroad tank that takes its supply by a gravity pipe from a distant elevated spring afforded the only possible drinkable water, and it is brackish. It was attacked by thousands of people until the *railway people called the military to protect it,* under a pretense that they needed the water to *operate the road.* The tankman, however, sold the water at 5 cents a pint thereafter, as did the locomotive engineers from the tanks of their engines.

The railroad seems to be completely pros-

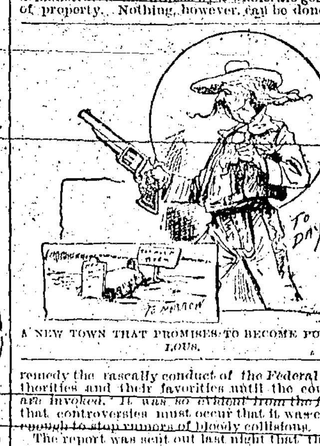
GRAND PALACE HOTEL, GUTHRIE.

trated and does not deliver the baggage of the suffering throngs. Pneumonia and sunstroke are beginning to claim their victims, but the sick have neither refuge nor sympathy. The whole scene, in its countless, varied, and painful details, is simply indescribable. Here stands a big city out of doors and without supplies. Only one train left over *the crippled road,* and it was crowded beyond additional space for a *mouse on the floor or a sparrow on the roof.* Those who could not get on cheered defiantly as the train pulled out and another just as crowded pulled in from the north.

The correspondent secured a footing on the pilot of the locomotive to reach Arkansas City, nearly eighty miles north, with this dispatch. Along the route during the long hours of the laggard ride, scores of boomer wagons could be seen forging northward across the Cherokee strip, retracing the hard journey they had but just completed. Hundreds and *probably thousands of them will halt on the strip and try to force a settlement.* They are strapped and desperate, and the Government must yield this fine region, now uselessly sequestered, or cause great trouble. Good-humor is splendidly maintained in the face of these hardships. One boomer, hailed from the train as to whether he was northward bound, shouted, "I'm going back to my wife's people."

Everybody of whom inquiries were made on the train declared that he was disappointed in *the country and would not put up with the suffering* for the scant chance of gain. Guthrie is *filling up with gamblers,* thimble-riggers and thieves, and the shrewdest and most unscrupulous scheming is practiced.

Tom Needles, the newly appointed Marshal from Illinois, is here with 300 deputies, and has demonstrated his fitness by a wholesale gobble of property. Nothing, however, can be done to



A NEW TOWN THAT PROMISES TO BECOME POPULOUS.

remedy the rascally conduct of *the Federal authorities* and their favorities until the courts are invoked. *It was so evident from the first* that controversies must occur that it was easy enough to stop rumors of bloody collisions.

The report was sent out last night that three men had been killed near Guthrie. This proved utterly false. The story finally settled down to one man killed and the names and location were given. The correspondent rode over to the scene, about three miles west of Guthrie, and found that the two men had divided the disputed claim and were sleeping in the same tent.

Pistols were drawn twice last night and to-day in the town, but in each case one party retired before forcing trouble.

Some substantial news fatalities in other parts of the territory were brought in by Deputy Marshal J. G. Varnum. *He said that Martin Colbart, a wealthy resident of the Chickasaw Nation, was shot and killed over on the eastern* border by a man named Nolant, who escaped.

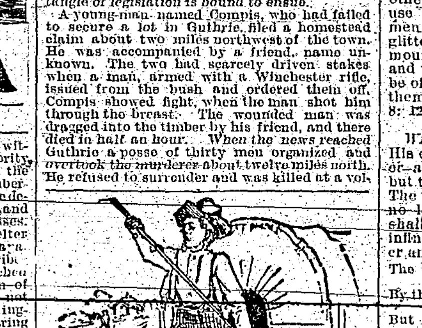
Fourteen miles west of Oklahoma City a man named Martin was found by a patrol industriously building a sod house. A few yards distant a man lay shot through the body and dead. Martin said that he had left his family on the southern border and had run his horse to the claims he had in mind. He had found it occupied by a boomer, who had laid for days in the bushes, and in a quarrel had killed him. The *dead man could not be identified. The patrol and* Martin buried him, without box or shroud, in

A MARSHAL INTIMIDATES A BOOMER.

a shallow grave on the claim. When the case was reported, Gen. Merritt ordered Martin's arrest. The excitement in the southern part of the Territory is as great as in the north, and although the crowds *are not nearly so great the* people are of a more turbulent character.

A Texan named Davis took the word of leave at noon on the southern line, with the soldiers as witnesses, and ran his horse across the intervening twelve miles and the two Canadian Rivers to Oklahoma City in forty minutes. He filed a homestead claim on the town site, and although the deputy marshals and railroad employes there had already done so, Davis alone conformed to the law. Every town site in the Territory and half the lots and homesteads will be in the courts, and a stupendous *tangle of legislation is bound to ensue.*

A young man named Compis, who had failed to secure a lot in Guthrie, filed a homestead claim about two miles northwest of the town. He was accompanied by a friend, name unknown. The two had scarcely driven stakes when a man, armed with a Winchester rifle, issued from the bush and ordered them off. Compis showed fight, when the man shot him through the breast. The wounded man was dragged into the timber by his friend, and there died in half an hour. *When the news reached* Guthrie a posse of thirty men organized and *overtook the murderer about twelve miles north.* He refused to surrender and was killed at a vol-



OKLAHOMA OR "BUST."

ley. Reference to entry books show that his name was probably C. Y. Land.

BOUND TO HAVE HOMES.

Disappointed Boomers Resolve to Invade the Cherokee Strip.

[Arkansas City (Kan.) telegram.]

A meeting of Oklahoma boomers, disappointed in securing claims in the Territory, was held here. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Speeches were made denouncing the manner in which Oklahoma was settled. It was freely declared that large bodies of men served as United States Marshals in order to get into the country and select the best claims, and that this was unfair to law-abiding settlers. They came here to secure homes, and as they could not get *them in Oklahoma* they were going to have them in the *Cherokee strip. About five hundred men in* this town have pledged themselves to go to the Cherokee strip and take claims, let the consequences be what they may. There is a pressure of the surplus people driven back here from Oklahoma, and awaiting in the territory the first chance to get out, that must be relieved. The baffled settlers are earnest and undismayed. They will execute their purpose. The troops in this region, fortunately, are in command of Capt. Jack Hayes, an old frontiers*man and a cool and discreet officer. There is,* nevertheless, going to be great turmoil on the *Cherokee strip unless the government at Washington interferes.*

MAIL ROUTES IN OKLAHOMA.

The Authorities at Washington Will Probably Open Several.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitford has under consideration the establishment of several star mail routes through Oklahoma. The Secretary of the Interior has received tele-

A GENUINE OKLAHOMA SQUATTER.

graphic reports from department inspectors stationed at Guthrie, Oklahoma and Arkansas City, Kan. The former says: "Everything quiet here; a good class of people in charge of affairs. Guthrie land office in full operation. Kingfisher will open at once. The people will settle the town site question quietly and await legislation to perfect their titles. There is absolutely no ground for administrative uneasiness. A public meeting held was as orderly and conservative in character as it would be in New York."

Plenty of Office-Seekers on Hand.

Candidates for city offices are canvassing Guthrie and other towns for votes. About twenty-five men are anxious to serve Guthrie as its first mayor. Prominent among these is an Illinois man who is well-known throughout the State, Gen. Jasper N. Reece, Tom Needles, the marshal, and a dozen others. Illinois is in a fair way to obtain recognition of her greatness.

HENRY M. STANLEY, before starting on his present journey to Africa, placed all of his literary effects in the hands of Mrs. French Sheldon, of New York, who has long been one of his best friends. The last letter which was received from him in this country was addressed to her, and contained some final instructions concerning his correspondence, which were written with the idea that he might never return.

A CALIFORNIA paper asserts that one of the tramps of the Santa Cruz chain gang wears kid gloves when sweeping the streets.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON CONSIDERED.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lessons Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Sunday, May 5, may be found in Mark 13: 24-37.

INTRODUCTORY.

"Watch" is the key-word to this lesson. What does it mean? Looking east or west, face alert, straining the eye for a coming form. That in part. But there is something else in the watching our Savior enjoins. It is such a care of the life as will fit one to best receive his Lord when he chooses to come. This is the true *Gregory*, watcher. "Watch for me," says the mother at the threshold. One child sulks and idles away the hours, watching the hands of the clock, or gazing up the long road for a glimpse of a familiar figure. The other betakes himself to the wonted tasks and to the things mother wishes to have done. Which one is truly found watching when the parent returns? In all things we scan the heavens too much and our lives too little. Frederick Roberison wrote among his "Resolves" of 1845, "To get over the adulterous-generation habit of seeking a sign." I want a loud voice from heaven to tell me a thing is wrong, *whereas a little experience of its results is* enough to prove that God is against it." Live *justly, walk humbly, have faith*—that is watching.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

In those days. Dr. W. N. Clark chooses to look upon the time as now past, and referring to the destruction of Jerusalem, the subsequent language being considered figurative and couched in strong Hebraistic hyperboles. We prefer, however, to view the words as looking forward to events not yet consummated, the whole panorama of mundane history passing rapidly before our Savior's eye, and sketched in brief, pregnant sentences. It is the language of one with whom a thousand years are as one day.—*After that tribulation.*—It is simply subsequent to the events before narrated. Christ is speaking of last things in general, the "those days" being eschatological days; and he portrays coming events as related in this great scheme, without reference to other intervening incidents in time. To use Ellicott's sagacious observation: "As men gazing from a long distance see the glittering heights of two snow-crowned mountains apparently in close proximity, and take no account of the vast tract, it may be of very many miles, which lies between them."—*Darkened.* As narrated in Rev. 8: 12.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

With great power and glory. The time of His open triumph is approaching. His power and glory Christians already proclaim, but the world does not yet acknowledge it. The day is drawing nigh when they shall no longer gainsay the King of Glory, but *shall fall before Him, though it be to their* infinite shame, and confess His "great power and glory."

The Lord is now rejected and by the world disowned,
By the many still neglected and by the few enthroned;
But soon He'll come in glory—the time is drawing nigh,
For the crowning day is coming by and by.

Gather together the elect. It is a bright hope. We all sorrow over loneliness, and there comes a thrill to the heart at times as there comes to us the thought of the great assembly of the church of the first-born. "What a gathering that will be!" Our friend from Japan has just been telling us, his comrades, meeting about the banqueting board, and tears the while shining in his eyes, of what longing sometimes oppressed his soul in distant and benighted isolation for kindred sympathy and fellowship. Think of it, brothers, everywhere; "from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth" God "shall gather together his elect." Some time, lone, weary toiler, there at your task, you shall look up and see God's angel *sent for you.*

Learn a parable of the fig-tree, or rather, *learn the fig-tree's parable.* Let the fig-tree teach you her lesson. They are all teachers. Hugh Miller wrote of his life-work amidst nature's rocks and mountains and called his grand book "My Schools and School-Masters." God bless him for it! Everywhere he went, with pick and hammer he was learning of life and God. The rocks, the trees, all have a *message for us.*

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

And nature is full also of predictions. God uses the earth to herald his coming, and to admonish man by many signs and tokens to prepare for the coming of the great and notable day of the Lord. Have we learned from nature "her parable?"

It is nigh, even at the doors. The revision says, "He is nigh." At Christ's approach there shall be, as it were, tokens of his nearness. Have we the discernment to recognize the threshold signs, these knockings at the outer door? If so, we must keep very near to the word, and deeply imbued with the spirit of the Christ. When the Lord Jesus came in the flesh there were only Anna and Simeon, a few star-guided wise men and a group of angel-visited shepherds to recognize him ere he gave public declaration of his mission. *Shall it be so again* when the day of his second coming breaks upon us?

My word shall not pass away. Like himself, it was impossible that they should be holden of death. Did he not say, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." The most living vital thing left amongst us to-day is this word of truth. The guards fell, the seal melted like wax, the stone was rolled away. Christ was stronger than they. So some time the sky shall be rolled together as a scroll, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, but Christ's words shall not pass away. They are stronger than all else here, and when mundane things shall be consumed the truth of God alone shall stand unscathed in the general demolition. Says W. N. Clark, "The Bible is the only book that shall last into eternity." It lasts because it is the nature of God who is eternal. Treasure the word.

For ye know not when the time is. Certainly not, if angels and even Christ in his mediatorial capacity, did not know. Strangely enough, Christ importunes us to consider the times, and yet assures us that the day itself shall come upon us as a thief *in the night.* The same lips that say "*know* that it is nigh," add "for ye *know not* when the time is." That is, *of the general approach* of that day we may become aware, but *its breaking will be with the suddenness* of the lightning flash. This, indeed, the parable of the "*man taking a far journey*" seems to imply. The length of the journey and the work given to every man set some reasonable boundary lines and means of testing. They may help us along with other signs to discover when the Master is approaching and is "nigh." But as to whether he shall come "at even, or at midnight, or at cock-crowing, or in the morning," no man can tell—"but the Father."

And what I say unto you I say unto all, watch. Why not unto all? Watching souls are loyal souls; waiting in working. That watching spirit has been the life preservative of the centuries. How many have lived and died in the faithful keeping of those words! And shall we say that with any of them, living or dying, their watching was vain? They saw not the "notable day," but to each of them the time of mortality was a veritable day of the Lord. Dr. Boise has just been conducting his class through the strong, stirring sentences of Peter's epistles, and when asked concerning those passages which describe the Lord as near he *has quoted reverently and with a peculiar* emphasis the sweet words of our Lord in *John 14: I go and prepare a place for you.* And if I go to prepare a place for you *I will come again and receive you unto myself,* that where I am there ye may be also." If we watch rightly for such a coming we shall not fail of a proper preparation for the coming that is with clouds and glory.

Next Lesson: "The Anointing at Bethany." *Mark 14: 1-9.*

THE cattle in the vicinity of Westphalia, Kan., are "dying of brain fever."

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

BILLS were passed by the Senate, on the 19th inst., incorporating the village of Ubley, Huron County, and amending the charter of Coldwater. A bill, which passed the House by a decisive majority, prohibiting sending first-term prisoners to the Detroit House of Correction, was taken up and indefinitely postponed by a vote of 14 to 10. Bills authorizing the formation of loan and trust *companies, and one for the repeal* of the standard time law of 1885, were ad*versely reported by the committees.* The Committee on Insurance made a favorable report upon Senator Colgrove's bill to prevent false representations in soliciting life insurance. The Auditor General, in response to a resolution, reported the special tax collected from mining companies since organization to be $716,671; from railroad companies, $1,198,780, and nothing from smelting and manufacturing companies. The Senate then went into *executive session* and confirmed the appointment of a list of *notaries public by the Governor.* The House resumed the consideration of the Damon liquor-tax bill in committee of the whole, finishing it by section. An attempt was made to raise the retail tax from $600 to $800, and a long wrangle occurred stampeding a few of the friends of the bill. A call of the House was ordered and a vote taken under the operation of the call, resulting in the passage of the bill by a vote of 54 to 41. An attempt was made to give it immediate effect, but failed by a vote of 54 to 38. *Other bills are pending, including a prohibitory* and local option bill. The retail tax under the bill passed is $600. A bill also passed authorizing Bay City and West Bay City to incur a bonded indebtedness for constructing a bridge. The Governor approved a bill authorizing the permanent location of the State Fair. Messrs. McMillan, Peabody, and Mellen were appointed members of a joint committee to inquire into the feasibility of engaging in the manufacture of binding twine in the State penal institutions.

THE Senate assembled at 9 p. m. on the 22d inst. Senator Leavitt presented the following resolution: *Resolved,* That it is the judgment of the Board of Estimates that all acts of the Legislature authorizing the issue of bonds for either boulevard or Belle Isle Park improvement should contain a *provision that the question of their issuance shall be submitted to the people of Detroit at the election next preceding* their issuance, and they shall or shall not be issued as the majority of the voters may elect. It was referred to the Committee on Labor Interests. The House went into committee of the whole and passed numerous bills. Among the measures considered was the bill making an appropriation for the support of the mining school at Houghton for the years 1889-90. It calls for the sum of $60,000. Upon the committee's arising the House adjourned.

THE Senate passed bills, on the 23d inst., providing for a macadamized road in Bay County; providing an official stenographer for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; for the preservation of deer and elk on Boise Blanc Island for a period of ten years; to prohibit taking fish with nets and seines in Lescheneux Island; *to authorize* executors, administrators and guardians to *mortgage property for the purpose of improve*ment and keeping in repair, and a bill more fully designing who may be administrators upon estates of deceased persons. A House bill and a Senate bill making an appropriation for the centennial celebration at New York was adversely reported; also a bill for the regulation of telephone rates. The House passed bills prohibiting the wearing of the badges of any fraternal organization by non-members and authorizing the formation of *companies to insure live stock. The appropriation bills passed include $8,000 for the dedication of the Michigan monument at Gettysburg,* $40,000 for the expenses of the mining school, $60,000 for equipping the mining school building. The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Soldiers' Home bill increasing the appropriation to $95,660. The House in committee of the whole agreed to a bill providing for the restoration of capital punishment for murderers by either hanging or electricity when the jury unanimously recommends it. The bill provides that the execution shall be *private, even newspaper men being excluded.*

THE Senate passed bills on the 24th inst. to transfer the Jackson County fair grounds to the city of Jackson, which also passed the House; to amend the charters of the villages of St. Joseph and Berrien Springs; for the organization of the *Union School District of Alpena;* reincorporating the city of Corunna; to amend *the law with reference to commissioners of* claims on estates of deceased persons; to authorize corporations to transfer their property and franchise to other corporations; the Bay County bridge loan bill, and the bill prohibiting the carrying of explosives in passenger cars or any vehicle used for carrying passengers. Representative Jackson's bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes passed the committee of the whole, and the Senate substitute was tabled. Representative Waits' bill for the inspection of *beef on the hoof, which is practically to shut out Chicago dressed beef,* was *under consideration in the House* nearly all day, with Speaker Diekema in the chair. The discussion was very animated and nearly every phase was presented. A bill was passed appropriating $8,800 for the improvement of the Pontiac Asylum.

THE Senate passed bills, on the 25th of April, making appropriation for a State forestry commission, a House joint resolution for the transfer of $2,000 from the general to the military fund, providing for the preservation of original sections and quarter posts, authorizing the appointment of female deputy county clerks, registers in chancery and registers of deeds, enlarging the boundaries of Battle Creek City, *reincorporating the village of East Jordan,* Charlevoix County, a joint resolution appro*priating $5,000 for the dedication of the Mich*igan monuments at Gettysburg, a bill for the consolidation of the State penal institution boards was made a special order for May 2; the Jackson bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cigarettes was tabled, the anti-trust bills received an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee. The House had a very warm discussion in committee of the whole at the morning session on the Watts beef-inspection bill. A vote was reached at 1:35 a.m. under a *call of the House,* and the bill passed by a vote of 55 to 34. It has been so amended since its introduction that it is practically a local-option bill. Inspectors may be appointed if the council of villages and cities so order, but if they still desire Chicago dressed beef there is nothing in the bill to prevent. Other bills passed providing for organizing the township of McMillan, Ontanagon County; the Rogers tobacco bill, by a vote of 53 to 30; amending the charter of Battle Creek; providing for the publication of volume 3 Howell's Statutes; appropriating $53,121.40 for the support of the *Fish Commission* for 1889-90. The committee investigating the Pontiac Asylum *scandal report* that Bates and Davidson met their death from rough usage at the hands of attendants, and ask for the latter's discharge, but sustain the managers of that institution. The joint committee to ascertain the feasibility of manufacturing binding twine in the State penal institutions recommended the employment of an expert to investigate the subject. The Governor vetoed the Grand Rapids West Side Loan Association bill, *increasing its capital stock* to $2,000,000, for the reason that it is *unconstitutional and should be provided for, if* at all, under the general law, and not by special *legislation.* He approved a large number of bills; all of a purely local character.

Woman in Fiction.

It is women who write most of the English and American novels, though men still ply that industry; and it is women who are most popular in their novels. What has sold so well as "Uncle Tom?" Who in France was read so much as George Sand? or in England as Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot? or in Sweden as Fredrika Bremer? or in America as Miss Alcott? or now in all countries as Mrs. Ward? No wonder that these great successes and many others that could be named tempt women to write many poor novels and some good ones, the majority being mediocre, however, or neither good nor bad. But mediocrity in a novel is now much higher in quality than it used to be, the novel-writing talent having grown by cultivation, until the fourth-rate novelist can write better than any but the first-rate author could fifty years ago.—*Springfield Republican.*

Fresh Maple Sugar.

At the grocery:

Mrs. Brown—Fresh maple sugar, eh?

Grocer—Strictly fresh. There are no flies on that sugar, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Brown (examining a cake)—Maybe not; but I see there were flies on it last year.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE Mahometans introduced Masonry into Spain from North Africa about the *ninth century.* It was introduced into England, it is claimed, in the year 674, and into Scotland 1140.

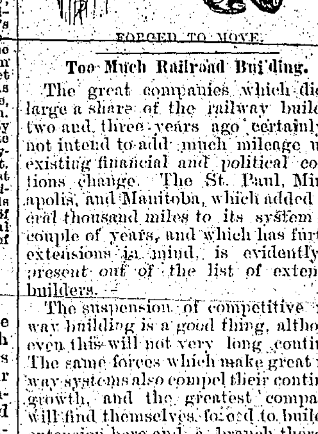
MOVING DAY.

MOVE ON!

WOULD LIKE TO MOVE.

CAN'T MOVE.

DON'T CARE TO MOVE.



FORCED TO MOVE.

Too Much Railroad Building.

The great companies which did so large a share of the railway building two and three years ago certainly do not intend to add much mileage until existing financial and political conditions change. The St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba, which added several thousand miles to its system in a couple of years, and which has further extensions in mind, is evidently at present out of the list of extensive builders.

The suspension of competitive railway building is a good thing, although even this will not very long continue. The same forces which make great railway systems also compel their continual growth, and the greatest companies will find themselves forced to build an extension here and a branch there in order to hold their territory and keep up with the development of the country. Besides this, examination of the map will show room for a great number of local lines and roads in new regions, where they will not compete with any existing systems, and so, whatever action the great companies may take, the addition of new railway mileage will continue to go on. Those who have gained the impression that there will be little or no railway construction in the United States during the year 1889, will find themselves surprised before the year is ended.—*Railway Age.*

"DID you read my story in the *Slushgush Magazine?*" said a young man to a Boston young lady. "Yes." "What did you think of it?" "The wit was fine." "Yes. It seemed as if it had been strained through a metaphorical sieve."

A WRITER says the prettiest hand is long, narrow and tapering; but when a man is playing euchre he prefers a "lone hand."

AN informer—a hotel architect.

The Avalanche
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
—AT—
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
—BY—
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year $1.50
For six months .... .75
For three months .... .40

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

FORTY-TWO STATES NOW COMPRISE THE UNION'S GALAXY.

How Star After Star Has Been Added to the Flag—Historical Facts Not Generally Known—The Union as It Was and Now Is—Interesting Data.

STATES of the Union, on March 4, 1789, when government under the Constitution began, numbered only eleven. North Carolina formally came in on November 21, of that year, and Rhode Island, then the only one awaited of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution on the 29th of May, 1790. *Had the tardy little State delayed much longer she might have been outstripped* by a newcomer, for, under the act of March 6, 1790, Vermont had been formed out of a part of the territory of New York, and on February 18, 1791, an act of Congress admitted her for the 4th of March following. It may not be generally known that, although Vermont was thus the first new State added to the original thirteen, the act *admitting* Kentucky was really passed and *approved a fortnight earlier* than the one admitting Vermont. Kentucky's application had been two months earlier than the Green Mountain State's, but the act admitting her was framed so as to take effect only on June 1, 1792, so that she came in second. Fifteen States joined in the election of President Washington for his second term.

As New York had set off Vermont, and Virginia had set off Kentucky, so in December, 1789, North Carolina had set off Tennessee, and early the *following year this Territory was for*mally conveyed to the General Government, and by it accepted. Six years later its people, in convention, adopted a constitution and applied for admission into the Union, which application was promptly granted, to date from June 1, 1796. Long before that time the Northwest Territory had been established under the famous ordinance of July 13, 1787. During the remaining years of the century this tract was slowly settled, and an act was approved April 30, 1802, allowing the *eastern portion of it to be*come a State on forming a constitution. This was effected on *November 1 following,* and full compliance with the law on November 29, 1802, so that Ohio then became the seventeenth State.

Nine years and more passed before the admission of another State. Louisiana had been formed out of the territory ceded by France under the treaty of April 30, 1803. The following year this French territory had been divided by Congress into two parts, the southern being called the Territory of Orleans and the northern the District of *Louisiana.* The *people of the* former, early in 1812, formed a government under an *enabling act* passed by Congress eleven months previous, and the act for their admission as the State of Louisiana was approved April 8, 1812. Louisiana was followed by Indiana December 11, 1816; by Mississippi December 10, 1817; by Illinois December 3, 1818, and by Alabama December 14, 1819, making four new States in four successive Decembers. Indiana and Illinois, of course, had been formed from the Northwest Territory; the other two from territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia. Maine also quickly followed, March 15, 1820, being formed out of a part of Massachusetts; while Missouri, which was formerly the District of Louisiana, and had received its new name in 1812, was admitted August 10, 1821. Hers was one of the most memorable of all admissions, for the act authorizing it was also entitled an act "to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," passed March 6, 18[illegible]. The memorable debates on that subject resu[illegible] in the appointment of a joint committe[illegible] Senate and House, which reported a "resolut[illegible] providing for the admission of the State of M[illegible]souri into the Union on a certain condition which condition was formally accepted.

The nine years from 1812 to 1821 had thus been fruitful to the extension of the Federal system, having resulted in the admission of seven new States covering a large area. This activity in State-making was followed by a full lasting fifteen years, during which no State was added. But when the first half century of the Government under the Union drew to a close the event was *prefaced by the creation of two new States*—Arkansas, formed out of the French Territory, *admitted June 15, 1836;* Michigan, formed from the Northwest Territory, admitted January 26, 1837. Thus the fifty years closed with twenty-six States in the Union.

Another long interval followed before a new period of State-forming activity. Spain had ceded Florida to the United States under the treaty of February 22, 1819, and twenty years afterward, in 1839, its people sought admission as a State. But a *contest arose over the proposal to divide the territory for the purpose of ultimate admission into the Union of East and* West Florida. The wariness which had for many years existed regarding the admission of a great preponderance of either Northern or Southern States prolonged this dispute, and meanwhile the great Northwest had begun to grow rapidly. The consequence was a double admission, the first in the history of the country—though now outdone by the recent quadruple admission—the Territories profiting by it being Iowa and Florida. There was something very *significant in the extreme southeast* and the extreme northwest of the then-popu*lated regions being brought in together as if to* offset each other. It happened, however, that the admission of Iowa was not consummated till 1846, and meanwhile Texas came in ahead of her. The act of March 3, 1845, followed the usual formula except for including two States instead of one:

"That the States of Iowa and Florida be, and the same are hereby declared to be, States of the United States of America, and are hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the *original States in all respects* whatever."

The entrance of Texas, which occurred near the end of 1845, was exceptional as the first ad*mission of an independent republic,* and also, of course, in its being followed by war with Mexico. In 1848 Wisconsin came in, and California followed in 1850. Another interval of eight years then occurred without the admission of a State, succeeded by a period of nine years during which no fewer than six States were admitted. These were *Minnesota, in 1858;* Oregon, in 1859; Kansas, in 1861; West Virginia, in 1863; *Nevada, in 1864; Nebraska, in* 1867. Then, after another nine years, came Col*orado, in 1876. Finally, after an interval of* thirteen years, we see the first century of the *Union rounded out by four new States,* North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Montana.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

A Notable Event in the History of American Liberty.

The centennial celebration on April 30 marks the most interesting and most important event in the history of American liberty. The declaration and the war of the revolution which established it was the beginning of a new epoch in the history of nations, but all the *labors and* sacrifices of that time would have been in vain had not a *government been devised which har*monized to a great extent the conflicting ideas *of State and national authority.*

After experiencing all the inconveniences of *an inadequate and powerless central authority,* and staggering along under the confederacy for eleven years, the States finally adopted the present Constitution, though not without extreme reluctance. The framers concluded their labors in Philadelphia September 17, 1787, and provided that the ratification of the conventions of nine States for the establishment of the Constitution should be sufficient as between the States so ratifying, *so little faith had they that* all the thirteen would accept the instrument. *It was not until midsummer of the following* year that the consent of the requisite nine States was obtained, with the ratification by New Hampshire.

Then followed Virginia and New York, making eleven States, and the Continental Congress appointed the first Wednesday of January, 1789, for the States to choose electors; the first Wednesday in February for those electors to choose a President and Vice-President, and the first Wednesday in March for the new Government to go into operation at the city of New York. The last-named day fell on the 4th of March. That day has *long been familiar to every Ameri*can, and it is a puzzle to many minds now why *the 30th of April* should be the anniversary of the celebration and not the 4th of March. If the latter day had been fixed for this centennial observance all would have understood it, and yet it would not have been the proper day.

One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago Daniel Boone was fighting the Cherokee Indians in Kentucky. The Territory secured by treaty *at the close of the revolutionary war stretched from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the banks of the Mississippi* and from a line running along the great *lakes on the north it spread southward to the* thirty-first parallel and the southern border of *Georgia.* This extensive tract was parceled out among the original thirteen States. And yet with all this vast expanse of territory the States were but little better than a great wilderness. Pittsburg was a military post and St. Louis a mere trading post—a hundred years ago.

In 1789 the population of the United States was little more than 3,500,000.

In 1789 Albany was a sleepy Dutch town of 4,000 inhabitants, New York had 23,000, Boston 3,000, and Philadelphia 32,000.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Philadelphia claims that high license has driven the crooks and thieves from that city, through the suppression of dives wherein they congregated. This is excellent.—*Blade.*

The city of Jackson, Mississippi, is the most stringent high license town in the United States. The city council has fixed the license rate at $2,000 per year. It will be interesting to to note the effect of this high tax on the saloon interest.—*Blade.*

Acting Secretary Bussey has ruled that a soldier drowned while bathing dies in the line of duty. Thereat democracy sets up a long-drawn howl of disgust. It is easy to understand why a full-blooded democrat cannot appreciate the fact that bathing is a duty.—*Bay City Tribune.*

Supervisor's Meeting.

The first meeting of the new Board of Supervisors for this year was held the 25th inst., and it is conceded that the "*funny work*" of Smith's Minstrels was excelled by the County Legislature.

Ira H. Richardson, of South Branch, who last Fall was the republican nominee for Judge of Probate, was elected chairman of the Board, having received the four democratic votes and his own.

The following standing committees were appointed by the chairman.

RULES—James, Hadley, Hum.

CO'TY. PRINTING—Richardson, Coventry, Hadley.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS—Coventry, Bradford, Richardson.

FINANCE—Wakely, James, Lewis.

COUNTY POOR—Bradford, Lewis, Hadley.

APPORTIONMENT—Coventry, Bradford, Lewis, Hadley.

WAYS AND MEANS—Lewis, Bradford, James.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Hadley, Richardson, Wakeley.

COUNTY BUILDINGS—Hum, Coventry, James.

The subject of county printing was one of considerable interest, as for the first time there were two offices in the county. Street rumors were plenty, to the effect that the contract would be awarded to the *Democrat* under any circumstances. After our bid in writing was submitted to the committee, which was, first $100, and second, if that price was not satisfactory, we would do the work for any sum the Board might name, we authorized Supervisor Hum to make another bid for us at $50.00. This action on our part was taken after being assured the award would be given the other paper in any event, and we desired the matter of the action of the Board to be placed on record. Our written offer was not presented to the Board, and only the first part was given in the report of the committee, which reads as follows: "Your committee on County Printing to whom was referred the matter of county printing, would respectfully report as follows, viz: We have received one bid from O. Palmer, editor *Avalanche*, of $100, and one bid from J. & J. L. Patterson, editors of the *Northern Democrat*, for $95. Said printing to consist of entire proceedings of the Board of Supervisors; reports of County officers; notices of elections, and all matter necessary to be published in the paper, and further we would state or recommend that the bid of Messrs. J. & L. J. Patterson being the lowest the contract be awarded to them.

Very respectfully.
F. P. RICHARDSON, }
N. C. HADLEY, } COM.
JOHN J. COVENTRY, }

Moved by Supervisor Hadley that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to contract with J. & L. J. Patterson for $95. Amended by Supervisor Hum, that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to contract with O. Palmer for the County Printing at fifty dollars. The yeas and nays being called, the motion as amended did not prevail as appears by the following vote: Supervisors Hum, James, Wakely and Bradford voted aye and Supervisors Hadley, F. P. Richardson, Lewis, Coventry and I. H. Richardson voted nay.

The question being on the original motion, the yeas and nays were called for, and the motion prevailed as appears from the following vote: Supervisors Hadley, F. P. Richardson, Lewis, Coventry and I. H. Richardson voted Aye and Hum, James, Wakeley and Bradford voted nay. Comment is unnecessary. The matter is an exhibition of partisan and personal malice and our only regret is that our friends of the *Democrat* may be obliged to do so much work for much less than half its value. The statute compels the board to print their entire proceedings, and last years work at legal rates, would amount to over $100,00. The majority of the committee on claims and accounts got another petty stab at us by referring our account, which was fully itemized, back to the board, and allowing those of our competitor, which were not itemized in a single instance. Small work for honor.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 26, '89.

The friends of Secretary Blaine are becoming anxious about the state of his health. He has been slightly indisposed during the week, and his family say it was caused by an attack of lumbago, but others say there are reasons for believing that it was something much more serious. It has long been known to the intimate friends of Mr. Blaine that he was threatened with the dangerous and much dreaded "Bright's" disease, and I have been informed by a gentleman who is on terms of the closest intimacy with the Secretary that the disease has now so far developed as to leave no doubt of its existence. Mr. Blaine, so my informant says, is fully aware of his condition, and is being treated for the disease.

Senator Sherman was visited, at his home in this city, last night, by the members of the Ohio Republican Association. It called by appointment to say "good bye" to the Senator previous to his departure on a short European trip.

Republicans here very much regret the misunderstanding that has arisen between Senators Quay and Sherman. Of course no one who knows the two gentlemen would believe that either of them were capable of doing anything dishonorable. The cause of the trouble seems to have been about as follows: A short time ago Pennsylvania and Ohio both had candidates for Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The fight was so warm that it is said the President intimated to both parties his intention of appointing a man from another State unless they could reach an amicable agreement. This brought the party to terms and Pennsylvania's candidate was withdrawn and the position given to the Ohio man. At the same time the Ohio people agreed to support the Pennsylvania candidate for Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Just at this stage Senators Sherman and Quay both left town for a few days, and it was during their absence that the great trouble occurred. Attorney General Miller was the innocent cause of it. Wanting to do something for Ohio, and knowing nothing of any agreement between Senators Sherman and Quay, he asked Representative McKinley if ex-Congressman Alphonso Hart, of Ohio, would accept the appointment of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. McKinley told him he would telegraph and ascertain. He did so, and Mr. Hart accepted and was telegraphed to come to Washington immediately.

In the meantime Senator Quay returned to the city and discovered the state of affairs. He was naturally very angry and said many things not complimentary to Senator Sherman whom he blamed for the entire business. When these remarks were published Mr. Sherman said: "If the remarks attributed to Senator Quay had come from any one else I would have resented them, but Senator Quay is a big hearted generous man and when he comes to understand that there is nothing underhanded about Mr. Hart's appointment his resentment will pass away. It would be out of place for me to step in now and ask Mr. Hart to refuse the position." It is true that Senator Quay went home at that time, but before leaving here he met Senator Sherman and the matter was explained to him in a satisfactory manner.

The Agricultural College.

The invitation to Hon. Edwin Willets to "step up higher" leaves a vacancy in the presidency of our State Agricultural College.

A number of names have been suggested of very worthy gentlemen to take the presidency of the college, and two that commend themselves to the Telegram-Herald as eminently fitted for the important position—President George T. Fairchild, of Kansas, and Dr. R. C. Kedzie, present head of the chemical department at Lansing. The former is so pleasantly situated and is doing a work so thoroughly appreciated by the people of Kansas that he would hardly consider with favor an invitation to come to Michigan. But Dr. Kedzie is already here, and probably more than any other man has given character to the leading Agricultural College in this country. He has devoted a quarter of a century to this institution and the people of Michigan owe him a debt that they can never pay. In matters of agricultural progress and public health, whenever a question has arose upon which he could throw light, he has never been asked in vain; and to-day, owing to his urgent demand and under his guidance, the State Experiment Station is engaged in the solution of one of the most important problems connected with the future of our State, in attempting to answer the question, what shall be done with the Jack Pine lands to render them of agricultural value? No one questions but our Michigan Agricultural College stands at the head of institutions of its kind in America. In the selection of a man to follow President Willett's excellent administration, where can we find a man who can so readily and vigorously carry on this work as Dr. Kedzie! He has years of service in him yet, and in appreciation of his valuable work for Michigan, he is the man whom we would delight to see the State honor with the position.—*Grand Rapids Telegram Herald.*

The Art Amateur

Completes its tenth year with the May number, although it modestly refrains from even mentioning the fact. The current issue, which is only a fair sample of the general quality of *The Art Amateur*, is filled with all kinds of artistic designs, mostly full working size, and practical articles on Oil, Water-Color, Tapestry and China Painting, besides others on Wood Carving and Church and Home Embroidery. One of the colored plates, which accompany each number, is a superb study of "Tulips," by Victor Dangon; and for china painters, besides other designs in black and white (with directions for treatment for all), there is a charming Fern Decoration in green and gold for a tea service, which is very easy to execute. The National Acadamy of Design, the Paris Salon, and other important picture exhibitions are critically noticed, and "Montezuma," in his "Note Book," as usual lets out various trade secrets which picture-buyers and the art-loving public generally ought to know. Price 35 cents. MONTAGUE MARKS, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

Great Writers of All Ages.

Volume XII. of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature is richly freighted with literary gems. As in the preceding volumes the biographical sketches are concise but clear and interesting, and the extracts from the writers represented are ample and have been selected with excellent judgment. As illustratinig the scope of the work we give a few of the famous names which appear in this volume. William and Mary Howitt; Huber, the blind naturalist; Thomas Hughes, whose Tom Brown books have endeared him to boys throughout the English-speaking world; Victor Hugo, the French poet and novelist; Humboldt, the immortal scientist; Hume, the illustrious historian; Leigh Hunt; Huxley, the great biologist; Saint Ignatius, who earnestly desired martyrdom; Jean Ingelow; Washington Irving, the first American who secured literary recognition from England; Helen Hunt Jackson; Henry James; John Jay, the spotless jurist; Thomas Jefferson; Edward Jenkins; Douglas Jerrold; Sir William Jones, the great Oriental scholar; "rare Ben Jonson;" Josephus, the Jewish historian; Juvenal, the great Roman satirist. Although these embrace many nationalities and cover many centuries of time, they are only a few of the large number of authors represented. It is an interesting volume of a remarkably entertaining and useful series. It is very convenient in form; paper, printing and binding are all excellent. Sold for only 50 cents a volume in cloth binding, or 60 cents in half Morocco; 10 cents additional for postage if mailed. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Toronto.

Think of the blessings you enjoy which George Washington knew not of. No telephone bill was ever shoved under his nose. He was never put off a railroad train. No telegram ever came to him marked "collect." The father of his country would not know his child if he could see it now.—*Det. Tribune.*

The temperance citizens whose votes gave New Jersey to the democrats, and a consequent repeal of the local option and stringent liquor legislation enacted by the previous legislature, should read the New York papers of any Monday morning nowadays. Those of last Monday morning were filled with incidents of rioting and drunkenness at a New Jersey beach resort, where the saloons did a most flourishing as well as disgraceful Sunday business in liquor selling. Many thousands from New York visited this pandemonium, and the era of unchecked carousal and inebriety in democratic New Jersey has set in.—*Blade.*

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. H. TRAVER.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dr. N. H. TRAVER'S Drug Store as his giving away to his customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. His trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at N. H. TRAVER'S Drug Store. 3

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Merchandise. We have placed on our counters several thousand copies of Sheet Music and Music Books which we offer at cost.

We want you to see our beautiful Organ, black walnut case, 9 stops, which we sell for $50,00.

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We want you to subscribe for our Song Journal, One Dollar per year, including a premium of One Dollar's worth of sheet music.

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Great Removal Sale!

As I will remove my stock to my new store in the OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, on or

BEFORE JUNE 1st., 1889,

I have concluded to reduce my stock as much as possible. I will therefore sell my goods at such prices as you will never have the opportunity again to buy them at as low figures as at the present time. To show you that I mean business, I will mention a few articles, by which you can judge for yourselves.

American Indigo Blue Prints at 6 cents per yard.	Former Price	8 cents.
Same. Exta Wide, at 10 cents per yard.	do	12½ cts.
All my light Prints, at 5 cents.	do	6 cents.
Dress Ginghams at 8 cents per yard.	do	10 "
do at 10 cents per yard.	do	12½ "
Shirtings 8 cents per yard.	do	10 "
Same. Better. At 10 cents per yard.	do	12½ "
Good Turkey red Table Linen at 25 cents.	do	35 "
Coates' and Clarkes' Sewing Thread, at 4 cents.	do	5 "

All my Cottons, in bleached and unbleached at 1 cent per yard less than former prices.

On all my Dress Goods, I will allow a reduction of 10 per cent. Also on all my

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &c., at the same discount.

All other goods in same proportion.

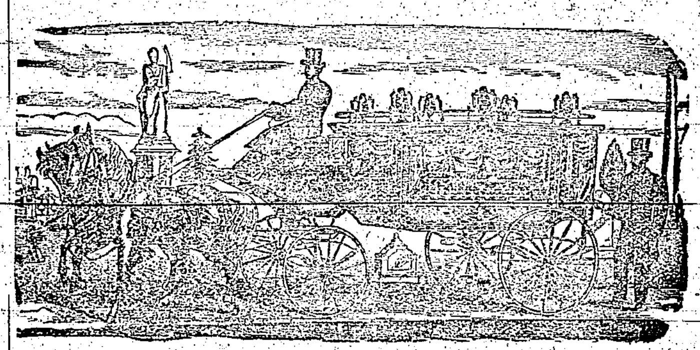
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

But remember these goods will be sold for cash only. No samples given or goods sold on approval.

Take advantage of this sale and buy what you want at once.

H. JOSEPH, Grayling, Mich.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



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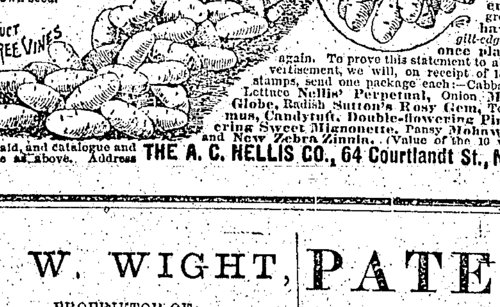
WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

A NEW POTATO FOR THE MASSES.



New seedling of the famous Early Rose. It contains all the good qualities of its parent, and possesses the advantage of being a much heavier cropper, growing larger, and of more uniform size and shape than the Early Rose ever did when introduced many years ago. It has a few shallow eyes, and its table qualities are the best. It is destined to become more popular than the Rose, and at the low price at which we introduce it this season, it is within the reach of all. Change your potato seed often; nothing tends to increase the yield more, and always get Northern grown seed.

Price of Pride of Mohawk, 25 cents per pound, post-paid, 75 cents per peck; $2 per bushel, $5.00 per barrel. Special price on large quantities. Seed potatoes a specialty. Catalogue and price-list, and also valuable treatise on the cultivation of celery, for stamp. Seeds grown in the Mohawk Valley are of *gilt-edge* quality, and when once planted, are wanted again. To prove this statement to all who read this advertisement, we will, on receipt of 15 cents in postage stamps, send one package each:—Cabbage All Seasons, Lettuce Nellis' Perpetual, Onion Mohawk Giant Globe, Radish Sutton's Rosy Gem, Tomato New Optimus, Candytuft, Double-flowering Pink, Large-flowering Sweet Mignonette, Pansy Mohawk Fancy Show, and New Zebra Zinnia. (Value of the 10 varieties, 70 cents.) Post-paid, and catalogue and treatise as above. Address THE A. C. HELLIS CO., 64 Courtlandt St., New York City.

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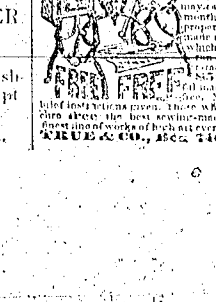


$93 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List

Corrected Weekly.

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 26 cts
Hay, No. 1 timothy, per ton, $ 17.00.
Raw feed, No. 1, per ton, $17.00.
Bran, per ton, $16.00.
May flour, roller patent, per barrel, $6.00.
May flour, roller mills, per barrel, $5.75.
Gold Dust flour, per barrel $5.25.
Excelsior flour, per barrel, $4.65.
Extra mess beef, per barrel, $7.75.
Mess pork, per barrel $13.50.
Refined lard, per pound 8 cts.
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 12 & 13 cts.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 12 cts.
Clear pork per pound, 7 cts.
Rump beef, per pound, 6 cts.
Creamery butter, per pound—Dairy 22 & 25.
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 14 cts.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound 40 cts.
Mocha, ground, per pound, 43 cts.
B. C. & Co's. Mexican coffee, per lb., 25 cts.
B. C. & Co's. Aukoria coffee, per lb., 30 cts.
Teas, green, per pound, 15 to 50 cts.
Sugar, extra C, per pound, 9 cts.
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 10 cts.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 11 cts
Sugar, powdered, per pound 11 cts.
Oil, waterwhite, per gallon, 15 cts.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, $2,00.
Peas, green, per bushel, $1,05.
Syrup, sugar, per gallon, 50 cts.
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 60 cts.
Molasses, per gallon, 30 cts.
Potatoes, per bushel, 25.

The finest line of Gents' Hats in town, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Messrs. Flagg, Proctor and Horton of Frederic, were in town last Tuesday.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

There was a light fall of snow both Sunday and Monday nights.

For the best quality of Alabastine, go to the store of L. Fournier & Co.

The dead trees in the school yard have all been replaced this spring.

Fresh vegetables can be found at the Meat Market of C. W. Wight.

Chris. Shipes, of St Helens, was in town last Monday visiting friends.

Over 500 pairs of shoes just arrived at Bell's, and more coming.

The mosquitoes are again presenting their bills.

Horses, ponies and cows for sale at W. S. Chalker's barn, Grayling, Mich.

C. E. Hicks, Esq., of Frederic, was in town last Friday and Saturday.

Do not forget to read H. Joseph's new advertisement.

G. N. Carleton, of Oscoda, was in Grayling last week.

Claggett & Pringles' is headquarters for Fresh Groceries. Everything new.

Wm. Woodburn has severed his connection with the firm of L. Jenson & Co.

Lemons and Oranges at 15 cents per dozen, at the store of S. H & Co.

Chas. Ingerson has planted a nice line of shade trees around his premises.

The Pioneer Store is the place to purchase your Sugar at reduced prices.

J. M. Finn returned home from the Upper Peninsula last Monday morning.

Try a box of S. H. & Co's, Potato Chips. They are fine.

A long needed sewer will be constructed from the Court House to the river.

A good yoke of heavy oxen for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Snow fell to the depth of three inches in Cheboygan last Sunday night.

Do not forget to read H. Joseph's new advertisement.

Eugene Thayer will have charge of the Township Library after next Saturday.

California canned goods, at Claggett & Pringles'.

It is said that L. J. Malden and family will return to their old home at Manistee.

For a box of Quaker Oats, go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Lady clerk wanted at once. Must speak the Danish language. Enquire of H. Joseph.

Alabastine, all colors, for sale at L. Fournier & Co's. Drug Store.

The Lumberman's Journal, at Otsego Lake, suspended publication with its issue of last week.

The best stock of Boots and Shoes in town at L. Jenson & Co's.

Geo. L. Alexander, Esq., returned last Sunday morning from his week's visit in Southern Michigan.

The best place in town to buy your family supplies, is at L. Jenson & Co's.

Rev. Wm. Putnam and son, of Frederic, were in town last Monday and made us a pleasant call.

Do not forget to read H. Joseph's new advertisement.

Wm. Brink and O. Palmer have each planted a row of maples across the entire front of their farms.

Claggett & Pringle have a choice 50 cent Tea. Try it.

R. Richardson, of Grayling, was in the village Monday, visiting his wife and little daughter.—*Ros. News.*

A few gallons of choice Maple Syrup left at L. Jenson & Co's.

Ladies' Jerseys, new styles, also street jackets, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Chas. A. Ingerson is filling the Court House square with shade trees by order of the Board of Supervisors.

Those 5c. Key West cigars at Jenson & Co's., are immense.

W. H. James, of Beaver Creek, was called to Ohio, Tuesday, to meet the body of his sister, who died in Kansas.

Found, a fine gold ring, which can be had on identification and payment for this notice.

John Randall, former proprietor of the *Northern Mail*, has been appointed postmaster at Mio. Good enough.

A school teacher is wanted for District No. 1, Maple Forest township. Apply to Neil Patton, director.

S. B. Smith was mustered in as a member of Marvin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, last Saturday evening.

A fine line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's hosiery, at Claggett & Pringles'.

WANTED.—A good girl for general housework. Enquire of Mrs. E. F. Richards, corner of Chestnut and Ottawa Streets.

You will always find the best quality of Hay, Grain and Feed at Claggett & Pringles'.

Salling, Hanson & Co., have the new mill nearly ready for business and will be running before our next issue. It promises all that could be desired.

There will be a memorial service held for Claud Bonnell, at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday afternoon, at half-past two.

Though Tuesday was a raw cold day, the scholars, being out of school, took advantage of the time for May-day parties and picnics.

Oranges, lemons, coccanuts and bananas at the market of Comer & Taylor.

The spring planting of forage plants on the State Experimental Farm is completed and the result will be watched with great interest.

Ladies if you want to be comfortable, procure a pair of the "Common Sense" shoes, for sale by O. J. Bell.

Mio, Oscoda Co., wants a railroad and an effort will be made to have the Potts Lumber Company extend its logging road to that place.

The Pioneer Store is the place to find a nice line of California and standard brands of Canned Goods.

A Maxwell, Esq., of Detroit, former proprietor of the Railroad Dining Hall, was in town last Saturday and made us a pleasant call.

Go to the store of S. H. & Co., for Boy's suits. They have just received a large stock at very low prices.

Buy Boydell Bro's. paints. They are the best in the market. For sale by L. Fournier & Co.

A good ox for sale, will work single or double, and is six years old. Enquire at this office, or of F. F. Hoesli, Blaine township.

For fresh butter, eggs, etc., go to the new Meat Market of Comer & Taylor.

Arbor Day was started in Nebraska in 1872, and this year thirty-four states will observe the day formally by a general tree-planting.

Remember that the Pioneer Store always carries a full line of Stoves and Hardware.

Six Kalkaska stores have been burglarized within two weeks. The latest was that of M. Ampersee Wednesday night. Loss $150.

S. H. & Co. are giving great bargains in Men's overcoats, suits and Boy's clothing, which they are selling at cost.

A teacher's institute for Otsego county will be held at Gaylord, beginning May 13th and continuing throughout the week.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's for Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes. They also have a fine line of Mens' Shoes.

The parties that are scaldings dogs for a living, had better let up or it might not work so well the second time. E.

Everything new in Dry Goods, consisting of Beige Mixtures, Challies, Satines, Indigo Prints, Cashmeres, &c., &c., at Claggett & Pringle's.

A. Bolster is talking of starting a lumber and shingle yard here for the benefit of the village. A good move and we wish him success.—*Ros. News.*

Ladies save labor by purchasing a bottle of Milliken's Parlor Pride Stove Polish. For sale by Claggett & Pringle.

Wm. Edwards was in the village this week suffering with inflamatory rheumatism in the right foot.—*Ros. News.*

Men's and Boy's shoes, both Congress and Lace, of all grades and prices, can be procured at the Boot and Shoe store of O. J. Bell.

A quantity of seed potatoes, Empire State, Early Telephone and Morning Star, for sale at $1.00 per bushel. These varieties are true to name, the seed being obtained from Burpee, Philadelphia, who charges $2.10 per bushel for the same this year. Orders received at the AVALANCHE office. W. H. NILES.

Dr. Haynes Thatcher returned last Tuesday evening from Chicago, where he has been attending lectures during the past winter.

Before you purchase Rubbers, Arcties, Lumbermen's Hose, Socks or Underwear, examine prices at the Pioneer Store.

We have several hundred dollars owing us on subscription, etc, and all in arrears will confer a favor by remitting at once.

Miss Edith Gifford is now teaching school in Wellington, Crawford county. She was in this village visiting her parents this week and reports the school doing nicely.—*Ros. News.*

Peter Aebli, J. J. Nelderer and Fred Hoesli, of Blaine township, were in town last Monday and called to condole with us over the loss of the county printing.

A nice warm rain would do lots of good, and would be very welcome to farmers and gardners. It would wonderfully improve the appearance of grass and foliage.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received the largest stock of Dry Goods ever brought to Grayling Give them a call and examine goods and get prices.

In Wyoming, recently, a Miss Pyle was united in marriage to a Mr. Wood. If that wood is not "Pyled" before the honeymoon is hardly over, we will be much mistaken in our surmises.

Marius Hanson returned to Grayling last Monday from Milwaukee where he has been the last year, to take charge of the books in L. Jenson & Co's. store.

H. C. McKinley, of the Otsego Co. Herald, was in town last Monday and made us a pleasant call. He will move his material to Gladstone where he will publish an independent paper.

Dr. Layton, of Otsego Lake, was in town last Saturday and made us a pleasant call. He was prospecting for an appointment on the Board of Pension Examiners.

Wm. Mantz was called to Milwaukee, Monday, by the death of the father of Mrs. Mantz, whose illness prevented her from accompanying him.

All lumbermen in want of Boots and Shoes, should enquire for the "Key Log" river boots and shoes. They are hand made and manufactured by Parks & Hazzard, Jamestown, N. Y. For sale by O. J. Bell.

Just before going to press we learn that the postoffice fight is finally settled. Mr. Wheeler has reccommended the appointmen of E. W. Clark and he will undoubtely be designated in a few days.—*West Branch Times.*

The Michigan Central railroad announces that hereafter they will run no freight trains on Sunday except when absolutely necessary for the conveyance of perishable goods and live stock.

A surprise party was given Miss Bessie Metzler, last Tuesday evening, by her young friends and school mates, who passed the evening in a very enjoyable manner by playing progressive eucher.

The corner stone of the Masonic home at Grand Rapids will be laid on May 21. Between three and four thousand brethren are expected to be present. Several thousand dollars will be raised to entertain them.

An exchange which offered a prize to any one who could make two words signifying "not enough," out of the single word "enough," says that several of his lady readers sent in the words "one hug."

A lively and frolicsome story entitled "Getting Even With John," in the May number of the *American Agriculturist*, will entertain the boy and girl readers of that admirable periodical.

Arbor Day May 4th, and we hope every citizen will make it a point to set out a tree or shrub on that occasion. Plant a tree, or a dozen of them along the street in front of your residence and set out shrubbery in the front yard.

J. M. Francis is going to rush things on his farm this summer. He has let a job of clearing and breaking, 10 acres for wheat this spring to S. T. Sewell. He was in the village Tuesday looking up his dog which had strayed from home.—*Ros. News.*

Every Saturday evening I will make a special sale of Roasts, Stews, Soups and Boiling Pieces of fresh meats. Come and see the bargains. To save salting. I will make special prices of above sorts. All which are guaranteed to be prime stock. C. W. WIGHT.

With its last issue the Crawford Avalanche, published at Grayling, entered upon the eleventh year of its existence. The Avalanche is a clean, live country paper, a credit to its publisher as well as the town in which it is located. May it continue to prosper.—*West Branch Democrat.*

Mr. Albert Maxwell, for many years proprietor of several Michigan Central eating houses, has purchased the lease, furniture and good will of the Griswold house and will take possession May 1. He says he will put in an elevator, overhaul the kitchen, and renovate the upstairs part of the house. He is not decided about adding an extra story to the house. Mr. Osborn will remain as resident manager.—*Detroit Journal.*

Miss Mary McMahon, who has been cashier and book-keeper for J. M. Finn for the past year, continuing with L. Jenson & Co., started for home yesterday, having a position there waiting her coming. She will be succeeded by M. Hanson, who has just returned from Milwaukee.

The *Democrat* of last week, says: "A so called minstrel troupe will hold forth here this evening. Those who remain at home will be the best satisfied." It is hard telling whether this item was called forth by an attack of 'negrophobia,' or from a failure to receive complimentary tickets.

It cost H. W. Sage of West Bay City, over $4,000 to fight against paying less than $300 of the 1885 tax in Mills township, and he has got to pay both. The pine owners who won't pay their proportion of taxes ought to be made to understand that the day is past when they can escape taxation through legal quibbles.

Marvin Post No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, will be inspected by the Inspecting Officer, at the next regular meeting, Saturday evening May 11th 1889. Every member is expected to be present.

By order of the Post Commander
JNO. C. HANSON,
Adjutant.

The Ogemaw County *Herald*, says: "Congressman Wheeler forwarded his recommendation for the appointment of Mr. Erastus W. Clark, for postmaster, to Washington on Wednesday, and said Mr. Clark would receive his commission in a few days." Mr. C. is a 'veteran' and will make a good postmaster. He comes from a loyal family as his father and three brothers were also in the service.

A timely article on the May beetle, one of the farmer's worst foes, is given in the *American Agriculturist* for May. Its origin, growth and habits, and the preventives and remedies, are explained in a terse and practical manner. The substance of the article is condensed from Bulletin No. 5 of the New York State Museum of Natural History, by Prof. J. A. Lintner, a number of illustrations show the beetle in all stages of development, from the white grub to the full-grown beetle.

A terrible accident which proved fatal to a young boy, occurred at the planing mill in St. Helens, Tuesday about 2 o'clock. The name of the victim is Aldric Willett, the 14-year-old son of Lewis Willett, of St. Helens. It is supposed the boy went to grind his pocket knife and the belt which runs the large grindstone caught him and wound him up around the shaft. One leg was torn off at the knee, and the back of his head crushed. He died at 5 o'clock, three hours after the fearful accident.—*Ogemaw Co. Herald.*

Don't forget the poor editor when you have a news item, says an eastern exchange. If your wife licks you, let us know it, and we will set it right before the public. If you have company, tell us, if you are not ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster arrives at your house begging for raiment, buy a lot of cigars and come round; and if you are a cash subscriber, we will find a suitable name for him or her as the circumstances will permit. And if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends, bring around a big cake, seven or eight pies, and a ham—not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. You need not bother about inviting us, for it is a little too cold for our wardrobe. We mention these little things for we want the news, and we will have it if there is a "God in Israel."—*Exchange.*

Arbor Day.

We clip the following article from the West Branch *Times*, and commend the same to the citizens of our county:

Every citizen of Ogemaw county should set the day, May 4th, apart for tree planting. Many dollars can be added to the value of a home by the addition of a few shades. A nice line of trees on each of our streets will give our village an appearance of taste and neatness which will make it doubly attractive to visitors and persons seeking for a home. We would like to see a systematic effort towards tree planting on Arbor Day. Why can not business be entirely suspended and a general move made? The work would be enjoyed and the good done would be incalulable. In Standish they propose to set out 1,000 trees on that day. Let us double that. Who will take hold of the matter and organize for the work?

Teacher's Institute.

The citizens of Roscommon village tend a cordial invitation to all to attend the Teacher's Institute for Roscommon and Crawford counties to be held here, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, May 6th, and closing at 4 p. m., Friday, May 10th. The institute will be conducted by Prof. Angell. The provision of the law allowing teachers to attend these institutes without forfeiting pay for as many half days as they are in attendance, together with the benefit to each, should induce every teacher in these counties to attend. Ample preparations for the entertainment of all have been made. For information regarding board, etc., write to John Mason, local committee, Roscommon, Mich.—*Roscommon News.*

Died.

On the 25th of April, CHARLOTTE M., wife of Chas. E. Shellenbarger, at the residence of her father-in-law Mr. N. Shellenbarger.

We trust she has gone to the rest for which she has toiled so long.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to tender our sincere thanks to the kind friends and neighbors for their constant care of our daughter-in-law, Mrs. Chas. Shellenbarger during her sickness and their kind assistance at the last.

Mr. N. SHELLENBARGER,
Mrs. N. SHELLENBARGER.

Seed for Sale.

I have some Yellow Flint corn, and common millet, which I will sell to those who want it for seed.

C. W. WEST,
PERE CHENEY.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on

JOSEPH CHARRON.

May3,t.f.

Public Notice.

All patrons of the Township Library are requested to furnish the board with a list of titles of books that they may wish to read, for the Board to make selections from.

By order of Board of
SCHOOL INSPECTORS

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all fines have been canceled for keeping books longer than the rules allow, if they have been returned, or are returned by Saturday, May 4th.

CHAS. A. INGERSON,
CLERK.

Public Notice!

All who propose purchasing lots in Grayling, will do well to call on Mr. J. S. Harder, who will be pleased to show you choice lots on which to build in Roffee's addition, at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

E. M. ROFFEE.

Wanted!!

I want good reliable parties, man and wife, as managers for the Commercial House. They must have good references; or I will rent or sell out to a good party. Inquire of

JOSEPH CHARRON,
PROPRIETOR.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

Settlement Notice.

Having sold my stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Lumbermen's Supplies, to L. Jenson & Co., I desire to close my books promptly, therefore all parties having accounts are requested to call and settle without delay.

J. MAURICE FINN.

Mar. 20, '89, tf.

Public Notice.

To the citizens of the Township of Grayling:

You are hereby required to remove from your premises, all filth, and to disinfect with Chloride of Lime, all Privies, Drains and Cellars.

By order of Board of Health,
C. A. Ingerson, Clerk.
April 15, 1889.

Notice!!

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Grayling Gold & Silver Mining Company held at Grayling, Michigan, in the office of J. Maurice Finn, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, May 4th, 1889, for the purpose of deciding the future course of development of the properties of the company, and any other business which may legally come before the meeting.

RASMUS HANSON,
By J. MAURICE FINN, PRES.
Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

Corporal 'SI. KLEGG' AND HIS PARD.

It beats them all. No book like it. Everybody wants it. 600 illustrations Humorous, Pathetic, Fascinating. Hundreds of dollars to hustlers. Old and young buy; also thousands of G. A. R. and sons of Veterans. One canvasser with 3 helpers has taken 1100 orders; another made $83 in 1 days another took 1 orders in 20 minutes. A G. A. R, Post, Choice territory at once. 21 attractive illustrations free with circulars and terms. Write

J. G. HAMILTON & Co.
Publishers,
79 Superior St., Cleveland, O. Si. & Shorty.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

	Exp. P. M.	Mail. A. M.	Ft'gt.
Detroit, lv.	6 40	8 25	
Chicago,	9 50 a m	10 Pp m	
Jackson,	4 30 p m	7 00 a m	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M
Bay City,	11 58	1 40	8 20
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	5 40	P. M. 6 10
GRAYLING, Dep	2 25	5 40	P. M. 7 30
Mackinaw City,	6 30	A.M. 9 05	8 10

SOUTH.

	P.M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	10 00	8 00	5 50
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	11 40	1 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	1 55	12 05	6 10
Bay City, Arr	6 30	4 30	5 40
Detroit, ar.	11 0 a m	9 25 p. m	
Chicago,	6 40 p m	7 00 a m	
Jackson,	11 20 a m	10 30 p. m,	

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.
A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

SALLING, HANSON & COMPANY

--Dealers in--

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

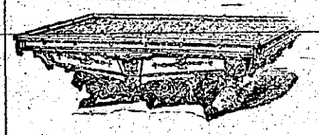
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

GRAYLING, MICH.

SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES.—HOW TO BUILD THEM. Our new ATLAS, entitled, "SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES—HOW TO BUILD THEM," Now ready. This contains plans, illustrations, and complete descriptions of 56 New, Beautiful, and Cheap Country Houses, costing from $800 to $7500. Shows how you can build a $3000 house for $1750, and how to make them handsome, convenient, healthy, light, cool, and airy in summer, warm and cheerily heated in winter. Tells intending builders of homes what to do, and warns them what not to do. Describes houses adapted to all climates. NATIONAL ARCHITECT'S UNION, $1.00 by mail. 927 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. P OLSON'S

BILLIARD AND POOL



PARLORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines, Liquors and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

WALTER WATT,

--DEALER IN--

DRY GOODS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HAY, OATS FLOUR AND FEED,

AND EVERYTHING

--TO BE FOUND IN A--

FIRST CLASS

GENERAL STORE.

GIVE ME A CALL.

WALTER WATT,

FREDERIC, MICHIGAN.

Jan. 1, '89.

NEW BLACKSMITH

--AND--

REPAIR SHOP!!

I HAVE opened a new Blacksmith and Wood Repair Shop on the corner of Railroad and Ogemaw streets, where I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work, repairing, painting, etc., etc., at reasonable rates. Torkild Boeson will superintend the blacksmith shop. He is one of the best horseshoers in the country. Give me a call.

JOSEPH CHARRON.

Jan. 31, 89, tf.

GOLD fields are scarce, but I know who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information, about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex. Young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of being in fortune. All is new.

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works and other departments of industrial progress published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WORLD OVER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

The History of a Week Gathered from the Wires, Embracing Political Doings, Personal Movements, Accidents, Criminal Affairs, Labor Notes, Etc.

BUSINESS FAIRLY GOOD.

An Improvement in Trade, Though Average Prices Are Lower.

The review of trade for last week, reported by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

Reports indicate a continued improvement in trade, and even in the iron and woolen branches the signs for the present are more favorable. Money is accumulating, and there is plenty at all interior points; collections are generally better, though no improvement is seen at Milwaukee. The iron market continues unsatisfactory, and Southern No. 1 is sold at $16.75, and a sale of steel rails at less than $27 at the mill is reported. But the feeling at Philadelphia is clearly improved. In the wool market also a better feeling is noted. In drugs and chemicals also, another trade which has been dull, distinct improvement is observed at Philadelphia, with collections in better shape and prospects higher. In most of the speculative markets prices are lower, and that fact also gives promise of larger and freer trade. Wheat is two cents lower at 83 cents, with sales of 40,500,000 bushels for the week; corn is 1⅛ cent lower at 42¾ cents, and oats one cent lower. Coffee has not changed, but speculation in sugar has turned downward. There is no change of consequence in pork products, and oil is a fraction stronger, but leather is again half a cent lower, butter two cents and cheese half a cent lower, and flour has declined for some grades 50 to 70 cents per barrel. Speculation in cotton is still strong, and the price is an eighth higher. Since April 1 the fall in the average prices of all commodities has been fully half of 1 per cent. The dry goods business is fairly on a level with that of last year, and prices are well maintained. It is a good sign that collections in this branch seem to be generally improved. The grocery trade has also been more active. The business failures numbered 213, as compared with a total of 246 for the previous week.

BASE-BALL BATTERS.

Standing of the Clubs That Are Contending for First Place.

The relative position of the various clubs that are competing for the pennant is shown by the annexed table:

National League.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Indianapolis	2	1	.666
Pittsburgh	2	1	.666
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Cleveland	1	2	.333
Washington	0	1	....

Western.	W.	L.	P c	American.	W.	L.	P c
Omaha	3	1	.750	St. Louis	8	1	.888
Denver	3	1	.750	Athletic	6	1	.857
St. Paul	3	1	.750	Baltimore	6	1	.857
St. Joseph	2	1	.666	Kansas City	5	3	.625
Milwaukee	1	3	.250	Cincinnati	3	6	.333
Sioux City	2	2	.500	Columbus	2	5	.285
Des Moines	1	2	.333	Brooklyn	1	6	.142
Minneapolis	0	4	....	Louisville	1	7	.125

Favorites of the Administration.

President Harrison has made the following appointments:

Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Boston, Mass., to be Superintendent of Indian schools. Warren Truitt of Dallas, Oregon, to be Register of the land office in Lake View, Oregon. Thomas B. Baldwin of Folsom, N. M., to be Register of the land office at Folsom, N. M. James R. McGonigle of Colby, Kan., to be Receiver of public moneys at Oberlin, Kan. Benjamin H. Shuller of Minnesota, to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth agency in Minnesota. Benjamin J. Horton of Lawrence, Kan., H. J. Aten of Hiawatha, Kan., and A. D. Walker, of Holton, Kan., to be commissioners to negotiate with the Prairie band of Pottawattomies and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas for the sale of all or a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889. John H. Baker, of Goshen, Ind., to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee and other Indians for the cession to the United States of certain land, as provided in section 14, act approved March 2, 1889.

Small-Pox in Oklahoma.

The much-dreaded disease of small-pox has broken out at Guthrie and other Oklahoma towns, and hundreds of unfortunate persons are returning to their homes. There is a scarcity of water in that country, provisions are worth their weight in gold, and the situation is anything except what the most sanguine boomers anticipated. The railroads are appealed to by impoverished persons to take them from that "promised" land.

Notable Passengers Aboard.

Vice President Morton, Gen. Schofield and staff, and Gov. Foraker of Ohio, were on board the Philadelphia express on the Baltimore and Ohio Road when it collided with the vestibule limited train at Baltimore. Both baggage cars were shattered, but none of the passengers were injured.

Baltimore Meat-Dealers Kicking.

Baltimore dressed-meat dealers will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate charges made against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the effect that the road has special rates with the Armours, Swift, and Hammond, of Chicago, for carrying dressed meat.

Will Go to Chicago.

Walter W. Scott, D. D., for the past five years principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, Mass., has resigned to take charge of the literary interest of a Chicago publishing house.

Short, but Newsy.

Cæsar Frazier (colored) was hanged at Charleston, S. C., for the murder of Holdenborg, a white man, Feb. 9.

Joseph Barrett, who shot and killed William Burton at Elkhart, Ind., last October, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Gov. Beaver has signed the bill making Sept. 1—labor day—a legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

Giuseppe Beverino, one of the three murderers of Paymaster J. B. McClure, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Stable Boss Hugh Flannigan, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Oct. 18 last, has been arrested in Italy.

Several priests and many other persons have been arrested for participation in the riots in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico.

Yellow Fever at Sanford, Fla.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington, D. C., has been informed by the President of the Board of Health of Sanford, Fla., that a case of yellow fever existed in that city. Dr. Hamilton says every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease and no danger is apprehended.

Rather Die Than Face Disgrace.

Fred W. Meier a few days ago became a horse thief, and took morphine to avoid the disgrace and punishment which were inevitable. The poison was taken while he was confined in a cell at the Four Courts, in St. Louis, Mo. The horses were stolen from Charles Schleroth, who resides near Belleville, Ill.

Fled to New Mexico.

T. J. Burgess, City Treasurer of Durango, Col., was arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $12,000. He was released on turning over to the city a certificate of deposit for $3,800. He then procured a horse and started for the New Mexico line.

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THE CHOSEN FEW.

President Harrison Makes Known His Choice for Various Offices.

The President has appointed the following Western postmasters: Indiana—Michael C. Garber, Madison; Mrs. Margaret L. Howe, Worthington; R. F. Rebout, Rushville. Ohio—John W. Steel, Oberlin; Samuel C. Moore, Findlay. Iowa—John E. Pickering, Alta; William H. Turrell, Waverly. Nebraska—Mrs. A. A. Signor, Ludington. Kansas—Harry H. Tusk, Parsons; Henry E. Cowgill, Baldwin. Missouri—Orin D. Austin, Butler. Arizona—George H. Cook, Flagstaff. Idaho—Edward Angel, Hailey.

The President has appointed Willis Sweet, of Idaho Territory, United States Attorney for the District of Idaho. The Postmaster General has promoted W. B. Cooley from Chief Clerk of the Money-Order Bureau to Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department. He has also appointed Edward G. Carlin Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; John A. Chapman, of Illinois, Chief of the Inspection Division; L. H. Terry, Superintendent of Mails at Nashville, Tenn.; Frank H. Smith, Superintendent of Mails at Baltimore, and S. G. Sullivan, Superintendent of Mails at Cincinnati. James H. Wardle, of New York, has been appointed Chief of Division to the Census Office.

Ex-Governor William M. Stone, of Iowa, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. Division Inspectors of the Postoffice Department have been appointed as follows: Gen. Warren P. Edgarton, of New Jersey, assigned to Philadelphia, vice Timothy O'Leary, resigned; George A. Dice, of Illinois, assigned to St. Louis, vice B. F. Gulle, resigned; Geo. L. Seybolt, of California, assigned to San Francisco, vice L. A. Kirkwood, resigned; W. C. Baird, of Illinois; J. D. King, of Illinois; and J. O. Culver, of California, have been reinstated as Postoffice Inspectors on Mail Depredations, under Civil-Service Rule No. 10, they not having been separated from the service more than a year. George W. Gitt, Chief of Division in the Pension Office, has been dismissed. The Secretary has appointed Daniel A. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to be Chief of a Division of the First Comptroller's Office. He is a brother of Representative Grosvenor.

COUNTERFEIT $10 BILLS.

A Large Number Afloat in Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind., is flooded with counterfeit $10 greenbacks. The bill is not a good imitation of the genuine one, but it looks enough like money to deceive. It is designed to pass for bills of the same denomination, series of 1878. The genuine is a legal tender, bearing Daniel Webster's likeness and the Pocahontas scene. It has the small red Treasury seal on the left-hand side, with the larger lathe work seal "ten" to the right of the center. The false note has these fairly well executed, but the likeness of Webster is execrable, the paper is poor and pale, and the lettering is all in a line, whereas in the genuine the capitals and first letters of words rise above the others. There is a probability that these bad bills are part of the lot printed in 1878, or that they are printed from plates whose existence became known to the Federal authorities. In that year a nest of counterfeiters was discovered on an island in the Mississippi below St. Louis. About $32,000 in counterfeit tens, same series as the above, was captured, but the maker escaped with his plate.

KANSAS SUGAR MAKERS.

The Manufacturing Facilities to Be Greatly Increased During the Year.

E. B. Cowgill, the Kansas State Sugar Inspector, says that there will be a number of new sugar factories started in Kansas this year, and that the sugar product of the State will be many times greater than it was last year. In addition to the Ness City Institution a factory is now being built at Medicine Lodge at a cost of $75,000. The Cowley Springs factory is being rebuilt at an additional cost of $50,000, so that its capacity will be doubled. The Kansas State Sugar Company is now erecting sugar works at Attica, to cost $75,000. Bonds for sugar works have been voted at Liberal and Shirey, and Mead Center is making preparations to establish a factory. The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed W. W. Scott, of Medicine Lodge, to be Superintendent of the government's experimental work in sorghum sugar manufacturing. He will visit all the sugar factories in the State and report his observations to the Agricultural Department.

TRIED THE DENVER SCHEME.

A Thief Attempts to Secure $30,000 from a California Bank, but Is Arrested.

A bold attempt at bank robbery was made at Ventura, Cal., by a man named McCarthy. He entered Collins & Sons' bank while the cashier, Collins, was gone to lunch, leaving Jack Morrison alone. McCarthy entered and complained of his poverty, which had drawn him to think of suicide. He laid a package on the counter which he said was dynamite, and drew a six-shooter and demanded $30,000. Morrison dodged behind the counter and ran out of the back door. The robber then seized a tray containing about $4,000 and walked into the street. Morrison gave the alarm and people gathered on the street, but no one was armed. The thief had a horse hitched near the bank, and was making for that. The sheriff happened to be near, but was without firearms. He stepped into a hardware store and seized a shotgun, when the robber suddenly surrendered. The money was all recovered except $20, which was probably lost on the street.

LIVELY WORK WITH THE SWITCH.

Eighteen Thousand Cases of Corporal Punishment a Year in the Boston Schools.

Superintendent Seaver of the Boston, Mass., public schools, has presented his annual report to the School Board. The strictures on corporal punishment were the features. He says that he does not advise the complete abolition of such discipline, but so far has it gone in Boston that it has become "excessive, unreasonable, and injurious, amounting, in fact, to a gross abuse." There have been, he says, over 18,000 cases a year for the last three years. In 1887-'88 the average number of boys belonging to grammar schools was 16,198; the number of corporal punishments during the year was 11,768. In the same year the average number of boys belonging to primary schools was 13,382; the number of corporal punishments was 6,896. These rates had practically been maintained for two or three years, if not more, and once at least exceeded.

MADE WEALTHY BY A CONVICT.

Several People in Manitoba Left Large Amounts by a Former Prisoner.

A man named Munro, who died recently in England, willed $250,000 to people in Manitoba, and an institution in Winnipeg, as follows: Bedson, Stony Mountain, $100,000; Canon Matheson, $50,000; Vivian, a lawyer, $50,000, and St. John's College, $50,000. Munro was an ex-convict, and was released from the penitentiary at Winnipeg a year ago. It was during his incarceration that correspondence was carried on in reference to an immense fortune, all of which passed through the warden's hands. The will was drawn up at Winnipeg by Vivian and was signed by Munro. He had a wife and family in England, and upon reaching that country made a will which was never signed, and consequently is of no value. Friends of the deceased intend to contest the will made at Winnipeg.

BECOMES AN AGNOSTIC.

A Missouri Episcopal Minister Deposed at His Own Request.

In accordance with his own request, the Rev. Henry Truro Bray has been deposed from the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Tuttle. Dr. Bray's case is celebrated in church circles. After serving several years in the ministry a spirit of disbelief took possession of him, and he became an agnostic. He was rector of the church at Booneville, Mo. He wrote a letter to the Bishop, in which he outlined his religious platform. In this letter he set forth that he did not believe Christ was God; nor did he believe in revealed religion or the God of the Bible. In an interview he asserted that disbelief is widespread in the pulpit, and that a Bishop told him that he did not believe in the Bible, but thought Plato was better than the Bible.

Important Pension Decision.

Corporal Tanner, the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C., has rendered an important decision on the application of John Webb of Indiana for an increase of pension from $24 to $30 a month. Webb is receiving the former rate for varicose veins of the left leg, and asked for the increase on the ground that total disability in the foot now exists. In granting the increase asked for the Commissioner says in his opinion that it was not the intention of Congress in using the words "total disability" to debar claimants for pension from the benefits of the act until the hand, foot, arm, or leg is a worthless incumbrance. Hereafter, he says, total disability shall be held to exist when the affected member, by reason of wound, injury, or disease, is useless in the performance of ordinary manual labor.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

In one day First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson appointed one hundred and seventy-five fourth-class postmasters. Of this number about 75 per cent. were made to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. Mr. Clarkson said that practically no changes are being made in fourth-class offices, except upon sustained charges against the postmasters or to improve the locations of the offices, and where the postmasters had held office about four years. In those cases, he said, changes would continue to be made upon the recommendation of members of Congress or other competent persons in whose districts the offices are located.

They Can't Organize.

The application of the Hamilton County Saloonkeepers' Association for incorporation has been denied by Secretary of State Ryan, of Ohio, on the ground that the objects for which the association was organized—i. e., the antagonism of the liquor laws of Ohio—is unlawful and not to be encouraged. The Secretary announces that he will incorporate no body proposing to subvert State government, and organized for the sole purpose of raising funds to fight the laws already on the statute books. He says it is against the best interests of the people and public policy.

He Feared Insanity.

Dread of insanity and business troubles caused George T. Ryder, of the firm of George T. Ryder & Co., at Middleboro, Mass., to commit suicide. When his family returned from church they found him hanging from a tree at the rear of the residence.

A Crooked Minister.

Andrew J. Culver, an evangelical preacher of Shannon, Ill., has been arrested at Dixon, Ill., for forgery. His practice was to borrow money giving prominent farmers as security. It is said that in every case the security was a forgery.

Dealt in Counterfeit Money.

Frank Miller has been convicted at Dubuque, Iowa, of dealing in counterfeit money. He was married in the jail, after his conviction, to Mrs. Almeda Daniels, a grass widow, who was his accomplice in the crime.

Prominent Deaths.

Hon. E. M. Haines, ex-Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and a member of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, died at his home in Waukegan, Ill.

Ex-Congressman E. J. Ellis of Louisiana died in Washington.

An Electric Company.

The Edison General Electric Company has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y., with a capital stock of $12,000,000. Among the incorporators are Henry Villard and Thomas A. Edison.

Killed by Dynamite.

James Connors and James Harris, of Homer, Mich., were instantly killed by the explosion of twenty-five pounds of dynamite, which they were to use for blowing out stumps.

A Corrupt Official.

John P. McGrath, a county magistrate at Louisville, Ky., was sent to jail for twenty-four hours for approaching a juror with intimations of bribery.

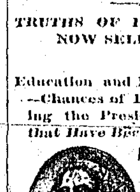
THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
Cattle—Prime	$4.00	@4.25
Good	3.50	@4.00
Common	2.50	@3.25
Hogs—Shipping Grades	4.25	@4.75
Sheep	4.00	@5.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .80¼
Corn—No. 2	.34	@ .35
Oats—No. 2	.22	@ .23
Rye—No. 2	.40	@ .41
Butter—Choice Creamery	.23	@ .24
Cheese—Full Cream, flats	.09½	@ .10¾
Eggs—Fresh	.10	@ .11
Potatoes—New California, ₱ bu	1.50	@1.75
Pork—Mess	11.00	@11.50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—Cash	.77	@ .78
Corn—No. 3	.33½	@ .34½
Oats—No. 2 White	.27	@ .28
B[illegible]—No. 1	.41	@ .43
R[illegible]—No. 2	.57	@ .58
Pork—Mess	11.00	@11.50
DETROIT.		
Cattle	3.00	@4.50
Hogs	4.00	@5.00
Sheep	4.00	@5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.90½	@ .91½
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	.34	@ .34½
Oats—No. 2 White	.28	@ .28½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .89
Corn—Cash	.34½	@ .35½
Oats—May	.24	@ .25
NEW YORK.		
Cattle	3.50	@4.75
Hogs	5.00	@5.75
Sheep	4.50	@6.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .83
Corn—No. 2	.45	@ .47
Oats—White	.35	@ .40
Pork—New Mess	13.00	@13.50
ST. LOUIS.		
Cattle	3.50	@4.50
Hogs	4.25	@4.75
Wheat—No. 2	.80	@ .81
Corn—No. 2	.30	@ .31
Oats	.23	@ .24
Barley—Wisconsin	.63	@ .70
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Cattle	3.75	@4.50
Hogs	4.50	@5.00
Sheep	3.00	@4.00
Lambs	4.00	@6.00
CINCINNATI.		
Hogs—Butchers'	4.00	@5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.85½	@ .86¼
Corn—No. 2	.35½	@ .36½
Oats—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .28
Rye—No. 2	.50	@ .51
Pork—Mess	12.25	@12.75
KANSAS CITY.		
Cattle—Good	4.00	@4.25
Common	3.00	@4.00
Stockers	2.50	@3.75
Hogs—Choice	4.25	@4.45
Medium	4.00	@4.40
Sheep	3.50	@4.75

PRESIDENTIAL FACTS.

TRUTHS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST NOW SELDOM CONSIDERED.

Education and Nativity of the Presidents—Chances of Foreign Ministers Occupying the Presidential Chair—Nicknames that Have Become Famous.



THE table below gives at a glance the political history of the Presidents. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan served in the Cabinet as Secretary of State, and Grant as Secretary of War. The letter "o" signifies that the President whose name is opposite filled the specified offices before he was called to guide the ship of state:

Names.	Born.	Military rank.	Legislature.	Congress.	Governor.	U. S. Senate.	Minister.	Vice Pres.	Minor offices.
Washington	1732	Com	o	o	..	..	..	..	......
Adams	1735	.....	o	o	..	..	o	o	......
Jefferson	1743	.....	o	o	o	..	o	o	......
Madison	1751	.....	o	o	..	..	..	..	......
Monroe	1758	Capt.	o	o	o	o	o	..	......
J. Q. Adams	1767	.....	o	o	..	o	o	..	......
Jackson	1767	Mj. G	..	o	o	o	..	..	Judge.
Van Buren	1782	.....	o	..	o	o	..	o	......
Harrison	1773	Mj. G	o	o	o	o	o	..	Tr. Sec
Tyler	1790	.....	o	o	o	o	..	o	......
Polk	1795	.....	o	o	o	..	..	..	......
Taylor	1784	Gen.	..	..	..	..	..	..	......
Fillmore	1800	.....	o	o	..	..	..	o	Com
Pierce	1804	Bg. G	o	o	..	o	..	..	D. Atty
Buchanan	1791	.....	o	o	..	o	o	..	......
Lincoln	1809	Capt.	o	o	..	..	..	..	Post M.
Johnson	1808	.....	o	o	o	o	..	o	Ald'n
Grant	1822	Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	......
Hayes	1822	Bg. G	..	o	o	..	..	..	City Sol
Garfield	1831	Mj. G	o	o	..	o	..	..	......
Arthur	1830	Gen.	..	..	..	..	..	o	Col. Pt.
*Cleveland	1837	.....	..	..	o	..	..	..	Mayor
Harrison	1833	Bg. G	..	..	..	o	..	..	Ct. Rep

*Cleveland was Sheriff and Assistant District Attorney.

History does not bear out the general belief that a seat in the Cabinet or a position at a foreign court ends a man's Presidential ambition, for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan each served as Secretary of State. All of them except Madison and Van Buren represented the nation abroad as Ministers. General Grant was Secretary of War. Seven Vice Presidents reached the higher office. They were John Adams, Jefferson, and Van Buren who were elected to it; and Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur, who succeeded the four Presidents who died in office, viz.: Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, Lincoln, and General Garfield.

Only three Presidents occupied office after vacating the Presidential chair—Quincy Adams, who afterward spent seventeen years in Congress; Monroe, who became a Justice of the Peace; and Johnson, who was elected United States Senator in 1875.

The Speakership of Congress has not proven conducive to the Presidency. Only one man who presided over the House has reached the Chief Magistracy, and that was James K. Polk. Two of America's most brilliant sons—Henry Clay and James G. Blaine—are cases in point. Both were sent to the Legislature when young, and they became the Speakers of their respective Houses. They were elevated to Congress, and each became Speaker of the House. Both served in the Senate and in the Cabinet as Secretary of State. They were also unsuccessful candidates for President. Each was defeated by a comparatively unknown man—Clay by Polk and Blaine by Cleveland.

Virginia has furnished no less than seven Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, "Old Tippecanoe" Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and John Tyler. Harrison was a resident of Ohio and Taylor of Louisiana when elected.

The two Adamses, John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, were both natives of Massachusetts. Franklin Pierce was born in New Hampshire and Gen. Arthur was a native of Vermont. Thus New England has had four representatives in the White House.

Five of the men elevated to the office were either natives or residents of Ohio, and soldiers—viz: "Old Tippecanoe" Harrison, Gens. Grant, Hayes, and Garfield, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison. All but Gen. W. H. Harrison (a Virginian by birth) were born in Ohio. Grant became a resident of Illinois and Benjamin Harrison is an adopted son of Indiana. Hayes had a singular experience in his political career. He was elected Governor of Ohio three times, defeating each time a Democrat of national reputation—Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton, and "Old Bill" Allen. The first two named were unsuccessful candidates for Vice President. It was Thurman who admitted Hayes to the bar.

New York has furnished four Presidents—Van Buren, Fillmore, Arthur, and Cleveland. The first two were natives of the State, Arthur was a Vermonter, and Cleveland a native of New Jersey. It is an odd coincidence that Fillmore and Cleveland were residents of Buffalo.

Illinois never sent a native of the State to the White House, but two of the most illustrious Presidents—Lincoln, the emancipator, and Gen. Grant—were citizens of the State when they were raised to the Chief Magistracy.

It is a singular fact that the three citizens of Tennessee who occupied the White House—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson—were natives of North Carolina. The first two named lived in or near Nashville.

As to education: Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, and Cleveland were not college men. Except Van Buren and Cleveland, who were educated in small academies, the others received only the commonest kind of an education. Johnson could neither read nor write until his wife taught him those accomplishments.

Both the Adamses, father and son, were Harvard College graduates. John Quincy Adams was a professor at Harvard.

Madison graduated from Princeton College, and Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler received their sheepskins at William and Mary College, Virginia.

Old Gen. Harrison graduated from the Hampden-Sidney College, Polk from the North Carolina University, Pierce from Bowdoin College, Buchanan at Dickinson College, and Grant at West Point. Williams College was Garfield's alma mater, Hayes was trained at Kenyon College, Arthur at Union College, and Harrison at Miami University.

No less than eleven Presidents had military titles won on the battlefield. Washington and Grant were commanding Generals; Jackson, William H. Harrison, Taylor and Garfield Major Generals; Pierce, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison, Brigadier Generals. Monroe was a Major and Lincoln a Captain. Washington, Monroe and Jackson took part in the Revolution; Jackson, Harrison and Taylor in the war of 1812; Taylor, Pierce and Grant went through the Mexican war; Lincoln fought in the Black Hawk war, and Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Benjamin Harrison in the war of the rebellion.

All the Presidents except Jackson, Taylor, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison served in their State Legislatures. All of them except Taylor, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland and the new President were Congressmen.

Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Johnson, Hayes, and Cleveland were Governors of their respective States for one or more terms. Both Harrisons, the younger Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson, and Garfield were United States Senators. Garfield was elected, but he never served, having been elected President shortly afterward. Jackson never spoke in the Senate.

Seven of them were Cabinet officials. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan served as Secretary of State, and Gen. Grant as Secretary of War for five months. Both the Adamses, Jefferson, Monroe, Tippecanoe Harrison, and Buchanan were Ministers to foreign countries.

Only one President was a Sheriff, that was Cleveland. Only one an Alderman, Johnson. Both Johnson and Cleveland were Mayors. Gen. Grant was the youngest President, 47, and "Old Tippecanoe" the oldest, 68. Monroe, Grant, and Arthur were residents of New York City when they died.

Several Presidents had nicknames. Jackson was "Old Hickory," W. H. Harrison "Old Tippecanoe," Taylor "Rough and Ready," Buchanan was called "Old Buck," Lincoln "Old Abe," and Gen. Benjamin Harrison "Little Ben."

THE REASON WHY.

April 30 the Anniversary of the Foundation of the Government.

Eleven States only took part in the first Presidential and Congressional election, but owing to the difficulty of travel and the dilatory habits acquired under the confederacy it was not until April 6, 1789, that a quorum in both houses of the new Congress was obtained. As soon as they were organized, the votes were counted and a committee was appointed to notify Washington of his election as President. This all took up weeks of time, and it was not until the 30th of April that he was inaugurated President and the Government set in operation. Thus it is that the 30th of April, and not the 4th of March, becomes the anniversary of the foundation of the National Government.

Washington and His Cabinet.

George Washington had a pretty rough time with his Cabinet. Whether he was advised as much as our later Presidents the record does not disclose, but one thing is very certain, there were no newspapers to bother him with daily anticipations, predictions, warnings, and hints. He had three Secretaries of State—Jefferson and Randolph from Virginia and Pickering from Massachusetts. The great Alexander Hamilton was succeeded in the Treasury by Wolcott of Connecticut. He had three Secretaries of War—Knox and Pickering from Massachusetts, and McHenry from Maryland. There were also three Postmaster Generals, two from Massachusetts—Osgood and Pickering—with Habersham from Georgia. Pickering seems to have been a favorite, figuring as Secretary of State, of War, and the Navy, and as Postmaster General. There were also three Attorney Generals—Randolph and Lee of Virginia, and Bradford of Pennsylvania.

The Causes of Death.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the Robinson poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

It seems that eight deaths have occurred from arsenical poisoning, seven in one family, and within five years. It is doubtful if the murderers would have been brought to justice had not an organization in which the victims were insured began an investigation as to why so many persons had suddenly died in one family.

But the sensation, from a medical point of view, connected with the case took place in Boston at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, when it was stated by Dr. Holt that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and because of such ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing the suspicion of medical men. The Robinson cases were all treated by regular physicians, with correct diplomas, men supposed to know what they were doctoring for, and to know the effect of drugs on certain diseases. Yet, in the five deaths from arsenical poisoning of which we speak, certificates of death were given for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease.

Such a commentary on the general ignorance of the medical profession, made by one of its own number, we believe to be without a parallel.

Is it any wonder that patients are losing faith in their doctors? Here were five able-bodied people slowly poisoned with arsenic before their very eyes, and yet these very wise medical men were doctoring them for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease.

In the very same manner thousands of patients are being treated this day for pneumonia, heart trouble, dropsy, incipient consumption, etc., when these are but symptoms of advanced kidney disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. The doctors do not strike at the seat of the disease—the kidneys, and if they did nine times out of ten they would fail—as they are on record as saying they can not cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Rather than use Warner's Safe Cure, a well-known specific for this and all other forms of kidney disease, they would let their patients die, and then give a death certificate that death was caused by pericarditis, apoplexy, phthisis or cardiac affection.

Is this not the honest truth? Do you not know in your own personal history very many instances where physicians doctored the wrong disease and caused untold suffering, and, many times, death? Which leads us to remark that very much can be learned by one's self by careful observation, and that the doctors are very far from having a monopoly of the knowledge of medicine or disease.

ONE of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years, was wont to recount, with great glee, how he had once picked up the Emperor's cocked hat at a review, when the latter, not noticing that he was a private, said, carelessly, "Thank you, Captain." "In what regiment, sire?" instantly asked the ready-witted soldier. Napoleon, perceiving his mistake, answered, with a smile: "In my guard, for I see you know how to be prompt." The newly made officer received his commission next morning.

To Dislodge the Enemy,

When it takes the form of disease of the kidneys or bladder, is a task well nigh impossible of accomplishment. Renal and vesical maladies are more obstinate than any others. Counteract, therefore, the earliest indications of inactivity of the many organs with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which possesses, among other excellent qualities, those of an efficient diuretic. The degree of stimulation apparent from its use reaches, but never goes beyond, the bounds of safety. It invigorates always, never irritates. Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh of the bladder, are diseases successfully combatted in their incipiency with this benign medical stimulant and tonic. Besides reinforcing and regulating the kidneys and bladder, the Bitters is a specific for fever and ague, constipation and dyspepsia.

Rose of Jericho.

A Pennsylvania botanical society has received a Rose of Jericho from Persia, of which species of flower it is said that when dry weather is prevalent it wraps itself into a ball, and is to all appearances dead. The wind blows it from the stalk, and it goes bouncing along until it reaches a moist spot, where it unfolds its leaves, drops its seeds, and a garden of roses soon appears.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

A Beggars' Ball.

At a recent beggars' ball in Vienna there were 5,000 persons present, all in beggars' costume. The more beggarly the costume the greater the applause that greeted it, and at the close a prize was awarded to the person who was adjudged to have made the most successful hit in costume and manner. A person who caricatured a well-known actress won it.

100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Every one praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

A NEW street superintendent ought to be able to pave his way into the good graces of his fellow-citizens.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive cure for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by almost everyone at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." —GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

"For years I was sick every spring, but last year took Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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Weak Men My last lecture with hints and helps for complete home cure. Dr. R. F. Caton, Box 5257, Boston. **Free.**

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SINGERS find Piso's Cure for Consumption THE BEST remedy for hoarseness and to clear the throat.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

S.S.S.

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well, and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement.

JOHN DEIHL, Jan. 12, 1889. Peru, Ind.

POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and ulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The ulcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.

Feb. 15, '89. JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.

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SCROFULA
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Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

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PALATABLE AS MILK.

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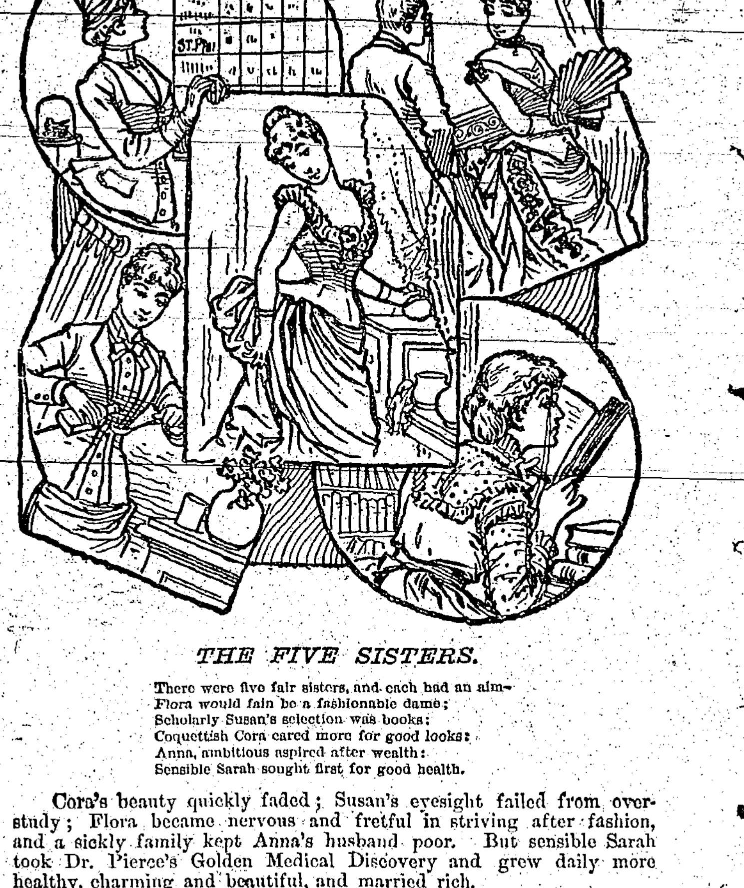

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